Below will be found interesting sketches of seri prenenced yesterday morning and evening. The hurches were well filled at each service and great insecret appeared to be evinced in religious matters by one who listened to the teachings of their pastors.

The White Fawn and the Pilgrim Com-pared-Lecture by the Rev. Charles B.

The Rev. Charles B. Smyth tectured, according to announcement, yesterday afternoon, in Bunyan Hall, rmerly Dr. Cheever's church, to a large congregation, taking as his subject "The White Fawn" and "The Pilgrim" compared. After reading a portion of Scripture and offering up an appropriate prayer the reverend gentleman remarked that he wished to correct an impression that had been created by a comor circulated when he delivered his lectures last year regarding the "Black Crook," to the effect that was in the employ of a certain theatrical establishment and that his loctures were intended only to adverice the play of which they were denunciatory. This altogether untrue. So far from having received oy compensation for his efforts the lectures were deany compensation for his chords he locatives were deinvered at a pecuniary loss to himself. He had only in
riew the reformation of the public taste, so that such
amusements only would be countenanced and supported as had a teadency te refue the sentiments and
elevate the morats of the community. When he deinvered his lectures, too, entitled "Lessons to the
Glerzy." It was for the purpose of awakening the
asinistry of this city from the lethargy and
apathy into which they appeared to have
failen, and inducing them to instruct the people
where their charge as to the Christian duties
permining to the actualities of life. He was gratified to
grow that his efforts is this direction had been crowned
with pood vesuits. Several lectures were delivered,
after his had been started, touching the style of amusements in this city, and a desire seemed to be manifested
among well disposed people to discountenance those
which were of harsful and immeral tendency. Reverting to the subject proper of the discourse he proposed to
deliver, his design, he said, would be to place in juxtaposition the play known as the "White Fawm" and the
pamoranic exhibition of the Pilgrim, and as the latter
was folly in keeping with his ideas of a moral and relaming entertaixment, he should, of course, apeak
favorably of it. Mr. Smyth then took as the text of
his discourse the thirteenth verse of the ninth chapter
of Paul's Episte to the Hebrows:—
All these died according to faith, not having received the
promises, but cholding them dar off, and saluting them,
and confessing that they are pilgrims and strangers on the
earth. ered at a pecuniary loss to himself. He had only in

and confessing that they are pilgrims and strangers on the east).

It was not his purpose to avow that Christian people should be deprived of all anusements; but that only such should receive their countenance as were in accordance with moral principle. Alluding first to the "White Fawn," be gave a description of that play; and then described the panoramic exhibition of the Pilarim, drawing a contrast between the two very urfavorable to the former in poist of moral lendency. The one, he said, was human artistry in perfection tending towards the most degrading effect upon the morals of the community; the other is art in perfection, employed so as to produce the most refining and elevating results. Mr. Smyth then dwelt more particularly on the necessity of having anusements the tendency of which is moral and editying, and closed his discourse by exhorting his hearers to regard this life only as a pilgrimage to their eternal home in heaven. At St. John's Methodist Episcopul Church.

bervice commenced in this church (between Eighth avence and Broadway) yesterday morning, at half-past en e'clock, when the Rev. G. C. Esray delivered a lengthened discourse upon "The Two Proclamations." chapter of Genesis, first verse, and opened the subject by observing that the biography of Christ was very simple, and went on to state that it was difficult to write some human biographies on account of the constant changes on the part of their subjects in places and opinions. Christ formed one plan and executed it. preacher echoed the declaration of St. John. Jews had been formerly impressed with the idea that the King was at first God only, but afterwards they received the human representative. In that time of Carrist they were oppressed with a feeling of the with-drawal of the divine presence and favor. The earthly Christ they were oppressed with a feeting of the withdrawal of the divine presence and favor. The earthly king had been dethroned, and the divine one seemed no longer to interest himself in the special legislation of other nations. They first, therefore, understeed the cy that the kingdom of food was at hand to mean the substantial restoration of the thividic monarchy. This expectation, however, Christ failed to tulfil. Rev. Mr. Esray priceeded to remark that he could not phonographically copy the effet institutions of one thousand years ago, it was just here that the quarrel between the Jews and the Messiah began. Not comprehending the spiritual aim of the Messiah and taking the intuitions by which to perceive it, and finding that all together disappointed their hopes in respect to the restoration, they took very different paths. At this your they began to apply practical tests, The anotest Jewish kings were in the custom of having certain indeed. Christ refused to exercise any of these functions. They were likewise bablicuated to lead forth the armies of their nations to battle against their easies, but Christ precisioned and enforced the doctrine of non-resistance. Moreover, the ancient kings patricically exacted tribute from surrounding and weaker mations; yet Christ commanded them to pay back into Cassar's treasury the coins belonding to Cassar's mint. How, then, do we make him king? Simply ander the prior functions of the new proclamation whereby he instituted new society and administered new locks and elevated the condition of initigs to a higher development. It was the fatal mistake of lawyers in all ages to believe in the unatterability of law. But Christ was more than a second kloses or a second Abraham, for he brought immortality to light. Thus he gave new sancancient levelet lings were in the custom of having certain under Christ refaund to exercise any of these functions. They were like vise habituated to lead forth the arms of their nations to battle agoing their ensures, but thrist proclaimed and enforced the doctrine making, very christ commanded them to pay back into Cavar's treasury the sound afrainance of their nations to better making. Simply under the mitigal new sounding and enforced the doctrine making, very threat commanded them to pay back into Cavar's treasury the sound selection go companied to the proclaimed and enforced the doctrine making, which is the companied to the sound afrainance of their nations to better and the sound afrainance of their nations to better and the sounding of Cress's mini. How, then, do we make him king? Simply under the situated new society and seminatered new there are the continuous of the proclaimed and enforced the control of the bird of the situation are well of the control upon the whole he was going to increase it in good and joy. The promised rewards to the ancient Jews were believed by them to be temporal encoluments. They had no idea of heaven, their expectations being merely earthly aggrandizement. They believed that death was the end of them, and the promised land was all they were bound for. The land of the clive and the grape was what they cannosity sought after in the long and dreary forty years' wandering. Christ said there was no man who would leave father and mother, and businessed this contains the contained of the sake but would receive one hundred fold in this present life. Clearly that was not a promise of earthly riches an extern for a compliance with the offer. Is did not mean to convey that we would become one hundred fold richer in a pecumiary point of view by being good and faithful to the communities of God, but it inpans that we would derive one hundred fold sprival good and faithful to the commandments of God, but it means that we would derive one hundred fold sprittual good therefrom. The reverend geutleman them alluded at censederable length to the wanderings of the feralities through the wilderness, and conserved that it was typical of our journey through this life. We, however, were not in search of temporat bissings, but longed rating for life everlasting, which was our great aim and encouragement in this world, God's ancient people were promised, and in port inherited, an earthly Canan, but ours in to be the inheritance of everlasting life. They expected nothing and longed for the bestpois of Egypt. We share ear ultimate inheritance by faith, and draw from it sprittual force and comorts that do not inhers in the comparison between any simply temporal good and evil. Thus surely seeing who is our King and what the perquisites of his service, our quickened hear is cannot hait at the jost and grand ascription. "Now anto the King, eterms, immortal, invisible, the only was God be honor and glory forewer and ever. Amen. The doz-slogy was then sung by the chord and congregation, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

secontragement in the world, food americal poople were poomless, and in port alberted, an earthly Cannace, but our is to be been continued and longed for the Lestpose of Egypt, We share ear ultimate inheritance by faith, and draw from it aprition force and construct his do not there as the firm servey seeing who is our King and what the particular of his service, our quickened heart amount not at the jost and grand secretion. We unto the King house and grand secretion, "we also the king house and grand secretion," when it is the jost and grand secretion. We want to the King house and grand secretion. The draw cloque was then some by the chore and congression, and the proceedings were brought to alone.

After Street Methodist Entisecophil Church, which is attended after street, between Brington and Pelance and the congression of the processing of

thy Ged giveth 'hee." Children who showed disrespect to their parente could not feel how great had been their offence in the eyes of Ged until their parents were taken away from them, and them what worlds upon worlds would they not give to biot out the days of their disrespect. There was another evil habit which Solomon referred to over two thousand years ago in speaking of those who "tarry long at the wine, who go to seek the mixed wine"—drankenness. The Police Commissioners' report had shown how many thousands of dollars had been paid by men for the privilege of selling intoxicating drink, and when the present drunkers and drink soliers were gone there would be others, now only taking a drop occasionally, who would take their places. Many men who had stood high in the nation's affections had gone down under this habit. No one could drink and be said. Drunkenness had plunged more souls into hell than war, famine or pestifience, and in nine cases out o' ten, in the normal condition of the poor, their pove' ty could be traced back to run, and if run was not treet, another evil habit was gambling. Shad many forms, but its principle, which was for one man to get semething from another without rendering him as oquivalent, was the same in all its forms. There was a strange fascination another without rendering him as oquivalent, was the same in all its forms. There was a strange fascination another without rendering him as oquivalent, was the same in all its forms. There was a strange fascination and the first step taken often end'd is insanity, sulcide or murder. Another evil habit was steare-going. Senecus, pagan though he was had condemned theatres, and Rousseau, the infidel, had said, when a theatre was about to be built in Geneva, that no good man ought to enter it. The bad influence of theatres lay in the irre-rence for hely things they treated, the immoralities they stimulated, the sensuably they inspired and the evil thoughts they planted in the minds of the young. The surroundings of theatres told wnat thei

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church

The announcement that a union meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society would be held in the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, at the corner of Nineteenth street, attracted a very numerous audience to that ediffice last evening. After the rectation of the opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall, paster of the church, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson was introduced. The reverend gentleman briefly detailed the immense labor in which the American Truct Society was engaged. It was most astonishing, he said, the amount of printed matter which was cast abroad daily, teaching the Word of God. Two-fifths of the labors of the society were directed in this channel. So far the society has been self-supporting; but the influence which it is now called upon to exercise in the promotion of Southern evangelization and the prostration and poverty of the routh was such that in order to supply the great thirst evinced by the poor and uneducated to read the Wors of God it is necessary to appeal to the benevolent. The work of the society in establishing Sunday schools in distant discricts paves the way for the organized church. The distribution of tracts, papers and Bibles, millions of which are spread broadcast throughout the country—aye, throughout the whole universe—was rapidly accomplishing its mission of good. Every ship which leaves our port carries with it thousands of these messengers of Christian truth. Since the foundation of the society to the present time it was next to an impossibility to get missionaries in Mexico. This great barrier was overcome, and zealous and faithful workers in the cause of Jesus now labored there. In all the South American republics, with the exception of Guatemala, agents of the society were performing their duty.

The Rev. G. L. Shaler, of Richmond, followed. The widespread powerty and prostration of the material interests of that section of the South had most seriously affected the churches. Few of the pastors received adequate support, and this had the effect of leaving the people of many districts unprovided for spiritually. To meet this great want the American Tract Society's system of colportage was admirably adapted. Through the agency of the society one thousand six hundred and fifty sablath schools have been established, instructing about ten thousand pupils. These schools are conducted by eighty-five colportours, at average salaries of \$500 each. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the eagurness which the colored people, young and old, evince towards enlighted meets. Their progress was astonishing. Several incidents were related by the reversed gentleman to God. Two-fifths of the inbors of the society were directed in this channel. So far the society has been self-sup-

man to prove the correctness or his remarks in this respect.

Mr. John E. Vassar, who had labored as a colporteur in
the vineyard of the Lord in the Southern States, among
the colored brethren, detailed in homely phrase the
progress and success of the Society's labors among the
poor in the Southern country.

After a short address by the Rev. Dr. Crosby the proceedings were brought to a close.

struction.

Bedworth Hall is rapidly gaining that sort of reputa-

tion as a resort and rendezvous of original thinkers and people of exceedingly original behavior, which enjoyed by Clinton Hall a year or two since, and this is most especially true of 806 on Sundays, when audiences devoted to the theory of harmony, which is peculiar to the First Spiritualists' Society, morning. noon and night, assemble to listen to the deep lessons of sears who discourse with tightly shut eyes, queer contortions of visage and occasional nervous thrills and shudders of the whole physique as they proceed. Mrs. Maynard yesterday discoursed before the society which owes its foundation to the efforts of Miss Emma Rardings, one of the species of spiritual philosophy—a queer com-pound, made-up in equal parts of Swedenborgian sm, quips of metaphysics, fauciful theorizing and fauatic

herent and semi-articulate mutter? gs betoken that the spirit has taken possession. Ye a while she speaks half asdibly and with a copy or a while she speaks where pauses should not be 'un besprinking of pauses where pauses should not be 'un besprinking of pauses where pauses should not be 'under full headway, and the pauses become less y less frequent, gradually cassing altogether, until at 'he last periods and commas are utterly neglected ad the discourse is poured out in a single, ions, co' at the discourse is poured out in a single, ions, co' at the discourse is poured out in a which for half' at the discourse is poured out in a single, ions, co' at the discourse is lost in the pauseless spray of words which issues from the lips of the speaker, and it' a spectator is only conscious that from the desk it rain' verbs, adverbs, adjectives, nouns, pronouns and b' erjections in feariel profusion, the whole being tacked together by an endless repetition of the poor, burdened little conjunctive particle "and," which morsel of English grammar answers as a thread upon which to string all the rest. Of course the discourse is unroportable, both as regards wence and sentence—it being but a single sentence, intersperade with occasional gauss for breath, and in the meantime the geotiemen, who have spared no pains to be gotten up with the due degree of carelessness, listen and nod approvingly at those particular passages which, being too maudinly metaphysical to mean anything definitively, mean to everybody just what he nappens to interpret them. An hour of discoursing after this manner and the little figure opeas its eyes, and the audience retire delighted.

THE PEOPLE'S WEETING.

Shall the Negro Be a Pauper or a Robber, or, if Unwilling, Be Compelled to Labor? Just the mystic number of seven of the coterie of pro-Sundays at Metropolitan Hall, in Sixth avenue, to dis-cuss the great topics of the day and, as they doubtless take the flattering unction to themselves, to settle, if their sage suggestions were only wisely heeded, me have been too frequently daguerrectyped to render any further pen and ink sketches of them necessary. The seasons change, dynasties change, religious change; but these philosophers never change, either in appear ance or in the tenacity of clinging to their views. Dr Shepherd, the self-constituted shepherd of the flock-a position his name would seem certainly to give take the chair, to take note of time of the speakers, to take the hat around for samples of tractional currency and to take away the stamps so collected in his pants loons pocket. All these duties came of course in their

and to take away the stamps so collected in his pantaloous pocket. All these duties came of course in their order, and for brevity's sake are here thrown together in a consolidated group. On taking the chair he amnounced the subject as above.

Mr. Neibo was the first to express his views. He took the ground that the culture of cotton in the Southern States is played out, and prophesied that in the Indian dominions and Great Britlan, with the building of railroads in progress there and intr duction of machinery, is destined to become the great cotton mart of the word. He urged training the negro in all the branches of industry by which the whites earn a livelihood as important to prevent universal pauperism.

Dr. Moore pronounced the present condition of society as artificial, and strenuously opposed any distinction on account of color. The negro, in his view, was as good as a white man. Raising the negro up the social ladder does not put the white man down the ladder. He believed the negro was naturally more inclined to labor than the white man, and would not steal until every other means of preserving life were exhausted. He would leave the negro to himself and to look out for himself the same as white men, and guaranteed no more pauperism and robbery than among the whites.

Mr. Walker charged the present deplorable condition of the negro upon President Johnson and Congress, and their diversity of opinion on the subject of reconstruction. As the case stands he urged that the negro is a citizen as much as any white man born in this country, and he saw no more necessity of negroes becoming general paupers and robbers than the white population of the country. He pitched into the Freedmen's Bureau as a stupid attempt to protect the negro and elevate him, and hissed that witnout the Eureau there would be far loss pauperism and thieving than there is at present.

Mr. Wool argued that the Declaration of Independence vouchsafe life to every American citizen, and knew all about it. Long before Congress learned the fact

M. Walker—What have you learned about woman's rights?

He had learned that they were entitlep to just the same rights as men. He branched off at length on this topic, and coming beck to the negro advised a division of government surplus lands among them as the only true and effectual way of keeping the negro from pauperism and thieving.

Mr. Roe urged a division of Southern lands more than the white population can cultivate among the negroes. After three hours' expansive, not to say exhaustive discussion, the mystic seven withdraw for supper and strength to take up the subject of the evening session, is JUST DAVIS A CERDIALL?

of them all.

Mr. Wood was a special admirer of Jeff Davis and the Southern confederacy, and could not find language adequate to express his admiration of them. The constitution, he claimed, gave sovereignty to the States, and through the the right of secession. He misited, further, that our government, atthough keeping Jeff Davis two years in a feion's cell, did not dare bring him to trial. Congress and the Supreme Court know that Jeff Davis was no cruminal, and their sourse in his case settled, in his opinion the question conclusively as to, the criminality of Jeff Davis. In conclusion he drew a magnificent picture of what would have been the future of the Southern confederacy if it had been successful, and with its outstretched arm taken within its grasp the West Indies and cough America.

Mr. Gaborn denounced the principle of secssion as based on fallacy, characterized all who participated in the reletion as traitors—Jeff Davis at the head of them—and insisted that they all deserved hanging.

Dr. Shepherd was as emphasic in his denucciations of Jeff Davis and the Southern confederacy as the last speaker. Mr. Wool was a special admirer of Jeff Davis and the

speaker.

A second round of speeches was made by the same speakers, containing a reham of the same ideas. Three hours they was consumed in the two rounds.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Providences PRISONER-ASSAULTING AN OFFICER, o Saturday sight efficer Campbell, of the Fourteenth precisel, arrested one Bernard McDermott on a charge of disorderly conduct and locked him up in the Spring street police station. Yesterday morrising, while en route to the lombs, McDermott made a desperate but unsuc-cessful effort to escape, and after reaching the courtcessful effort to escape, and after reaching the court-room abused the officer and said he could whip any pollocinan in the department. A commitment having been signed by Justice Hogan, the officer started away with his prisoner, when officer McGuire, of the court-squad, was cirrected to natist in removing him. After reaching the courtyard McDermout age in became de-monstrative and struck out at McCiulre, and at the same time caught hold of the skirt of his chart, which he nearly tore off. Officer McGuire subsection made a charge of assault and tattery against Mc. Sermott, and the magistrate committed him for trial is default of ball.

FOUND WITH BURGLARIOUS IMPLEMENTS. - About one o'clock yesterday morning officer Croker, of the Fourteenth precinct, found two young men, g. ving their names as Thomas Stevens and Samuel Smith, concealed in the entry way of premises No. 27 East Houst on street, and arrested them. At the station house the ; wisoners and arrested them. At the station house the prisoners were searched and in possession of Stevens was found a skeleton key, a ble and ravolving pivol, and 'no the pockets of Smith three pass keys were disc. wered. Frevious to the arrests being made officer Crok w has been informed by the proprietor of the above; wened premises that the door had been appened during it w day and he leared his place would be robbed. It is ch. wened that the accused parties had the suspicious implements in their possession for the purpose of committing a burglary. Justice Hogan, before whom the nice your men were arrangeed, committed them to the Tombs for trial in default of bat.

No HORREST-CONFLAINT DISMISSED,-The case (Henry Slavin, recently arrested, charged with being one of three persons engaged in knocking down Edward Kerrigen, in Grand street near Mulberry, early on Tues-Aerigan, in Grand street, near Mulberry, early on Ines-day morning last, and robbing him of money, clothing, &c., to the amount of \$104, was under examination be-fore Justice Hogan, at the Tombs. It appeared from the teatimony introduced that the sworn statement of Kerrigan as to the robberry was a fabrication throughout, nothing of the kind having occurred. At the time kerrigan swore to having been knocked down by Slavin the latter was at home with his family. The magistrate, therefore, dismissed the complaint and honorably dis-charged the prisoner from custody.

WHENEY STRAIGHT. - The following parties were arraigned before Justice Mansfield yesterday at the Easex Market Police Court, charged with violation of the excise law :- Patrick McKenna, 272 Madison street, Peter McDonald, 166 Cherry Breet, Charles Smith, 33 Bowery, and Micanel Mooney, 306 Mourge street. Ther

were severally held to answer, electing '& be tried by ALLEGED LARCENT.-Henry More was arraigned yesterday at the Paser Mark's Police Court, before
Justice Mansfield, charged with the larceny of two
coats, of the value of 336, from Timothy B. Mckvoy.
The unfortunate Dan was, it is said, caught in the act
of "getting a ay" with the coats, and consequently
was commissed to answer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

METHOROLOGICAL. - The meteorological observations at he Park for the week ending Saturday, February 15, show that the barometer reached its maximum during the morning of the 12th, being 30,434, and its minimum during the evening of the 9th, the figures being 29,862. The weekly mean was 30,182. The thermometer noted its maximum point on the 15th, showing \$2\$ degrees above zero, while the minimum or coldest point was reached at three A. M. of the 11th, it being 7 degrees above zero—a difference or range of 35 degrees. The wind during the week was variable, principally N., N. W. S. W. and W. There was show on the 9th, failing for three hours and thirty-five minutes, and reaching a depth of 2.5 inches. There was also ran on the same day, its duration being twelve hours and ten minutes and its depth 0.46 of an inch. Total duration of storms, fitteen hours and forty-five minutes. On the 10th there was a high wind, which for a while attained a velocity of fifteen miles per hour. A lunar halo was seen on the 10th at the hour of midnight, the ring being nearly perfect but not sharply defined. Its inner diameter was 42 degrees, its breadth 4½ degrees and its outer circle 51 degrees. during the evening of the 9th, the figures being 29.562.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—As that industrious and sepient body, the Legislature of the State of New York, has thought proper "to adjoin from labor to refreshment" until the 25th inst, those statesmen who honor the southern section thereof have returned to their homes. Those of them who represent this city, we are happy to announce, are in good condition, physically and mentally, and although their expenses at the capital are about thrice the sainty paid under the constitution we have not heard that many of them are impocuniously inclined. We are delighted with the delegation from this city in the Legislature of the State. Their ability as lawmakers—we had almost written law breakers—is unquestioned. The only fault we have to find with them is they do not know how to make money.

Saturday that frigidly inclined gentleman irreverendly called "Old Winter" has put a smile or two on his wrinkled brow, and has even given such evidence of the melting mood that we are half inclined to believe he has puffed out his sunken cheeks and buttoned his cost to the throat with the full intention of "turning the corner," thus raising in us expectations that he can, if he will, realize. We have had quantum sufficit of skating and sleighing. We are tired of both. Even the boys who play "hookey," to the creat grief of parents and teachers, instead of "shiding down hill," as has been their ardent task for two months and upwards, or "pedalizing on skates" are turning their attention skyward and, in imitation of those of nigger growth in Wall street, are trying to "fly kites." A good business, by the way, is "kiteflying," when systematically and persistently followed up by the business man who is desirous of being ruined; and, without question, is "high old fun." for those who love to be at one end of a particularly long string while a "sky-scraper" is dangling in mid-beaven at the other. But to our friend Old Winter. We are more than convinced, although he may tweak our nose and wring our ears for announcing the fact in advance, that he has made up his mind to go North and spend the summer vacation with that ancient and venerable trumpeter of his own naughty deeds, Sir Boreas. Therefore, as saith the almanac, about these days look out for pleasant, springlike weather, with cold snaps sandwiched between, just enough to remind us how uncertain things mundane are. Yesterday, let us cite as an example. Until sunset everything overhead was lovely, but the walking was unqualifiedly horrible, and detaned many within doors who longed to bask in the cheering rays of the sun, as they wended their way to the sanctuaries; but at might the ground hardened, and at the same time the heavens darkened, so that there was no pleasure in leaving the cosey fireside even to listen to dequent divines or plous opera music, which of late has become so marked a feature in most of the churches, particularly those of them that boast wealthy congregations, whose aspirations are about equality divided between "high choral act" and "high religion. has puffed out his sunken cheeks and buttoned his coat to the throat with the full intention of "turning the cor-

the Harlem river love the shores of Westchester county, over which the Excise Commissioners have no spiritual jurisdiction as to the time and manner of vending and swallowing within its boundaries benzine, unrectified turkey and fusil oil, slightly diluted with corn juce, that turkey and fusil oit, slightly diluted with corn juce, that it has remained so persistently "tight" for some days. From shore to shore it has covered its broad bosom with a sheet of ite, which has extended even as far as Randall's Island, thus affording the inhabitants of that pieaesnt place ready access, over a glacust causeway, to the metropolis. So strong has this too bridge proved that on a recent occasion a heavy steamer belonging to the Fire Department, drawn by a span of horses, was taken safely to and from the island. It is said by the "oldest inhabitant" who lives uear the bridge at 130th street, that the Harlem has not been frigidly inclined since the winter of 1856 and 1857, it cannot, however, long remain "shut up." It must "open its mouth" in a few days at furthest, when, we trust, it will sobor down to the real reality of its usefulness as a tidal stream wherein small fish may be caught, and on which verdant people are charged a "lively" price for persission to climb up a precipice and look into the mouth of that elephant of the Croton Aqueduct Department—the High Bridge! The only way that we can devise by which the Harlem river for the future for the future for the future. may be prevented from getting tight is to extend the Ercise law over Westenester. Of one thing we are morally certain, and that is it will be on a "burst" in a short time. It is the only way it can clear itself of its present encumbrance.

Positively Tiger,-It must be because the waters of

THE OCEAN STRANGES.—There left this harbor on Saturday for European and coastwise ports, all well freighted and with heavy passenger lists, ten first class ocean steamships. These were the City of Paris, with United steamships. These were the city of Paris, with United States malls, for Liverpool; the Caledonia, of the Ancherine; the Fulton and the Oregonian, of the North American Sceamship Company's line; the bienville, for New Oresaus; the fille, for calvesion and Key West, the San Jacinto, the Manhattan and the Huntsville, severally destined for Charleston and ports in Florida, and the Mantanzas, for Charleston. ERISTY-POUR DAYS FROM BRENES, -The Bremen bark

Marta, which it was feared had been lost at sea, arrived yesterday at Quarautine after a passage of eighty-four days. The Maria has two bundred and sixty-five steerage passengers, of whom seven died from ship fever on the passage from Bremes, and eight others are now sick with the same disease. The patients will be sent to Ward's Island to-day, and the vessel be properly cleaned and fumigated. AS INVITATION TO VISIT QUARASTESS, -The Commis-

sioners of Quarantine are issuing invitations to all the members of the Legislature to visit the Quarantine establishment, and particularly the new hospital on the west bank. It is to be hoped, for the public good, that all will attend. They start from the barge office, pier one, on Thursday, February 21, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Tox Greyan Branch of the Young Men's Comercian Association.—This organization, whose headquarters is at 69 Ludiow street, is doing an excellent work in relieving the very poor in the section of the city to which is wring the very poor in the section of the city to which its mombers especially devote their attention. They fined daily a large number of persons. No one was calle at their place for dispensing provisions need go away empty handed. Furing the week there has been received in the form of cash contributions from various sources \$285.75, and in addition thereto a barra; of pork and one of potatees and a bag of flour, for all of which the members, through their officers, return their heartfelt thanks.

To be Raustrap .- The New York and Boston Tract Societies, which some years ago separated because of the slavery question being introduced into the thea one organization, are about to reunite, satisfied that the evangelizing work can be more efficiently and more evangelizing work can be more efficiently and more economically managed under one than two boards of managers. The New York rowlety was pre-slavary, in a quiet way, in its teachings, while the New England institution was rampantly opposed to the "pseudar limitiation." Now that this bone of contention—"this distorting element"—has been taken out of the field of rolligious politics, there is no just reason why the societies should not come together and push on the work of saving "sinners" and "niggers" from the delagrating process with which they have been in these past so unwearly threatened by the board of direction in their publications. The handquarters of the remained body will, on and after the list of next May, be at the Tract House in this city.

A Narwow Escars.—On Saturday the Hudson River Railread train due in this city at two o'clock came near

Railroad train dur in this city at ten o'clock came near being precipitated, some miles north, into the river, causing in all probability loss of the and property. It appears that at a point where the road skirts life above of the river, and at some little elevation from the water, toe locomotive atruck a Broken rail, and below the slarm of "break up" could be signalled a considerance portion of the road was torn up. The cers were slopped at Sixty-Grat street, where the passengers were got out. A COLLINION IN CENTRE STREET. -- CO Saturday & serious

socident occurred by cars colliding on the Harlem Rail , and in Centre street, near the depot. Two of the New B. tren Company's freight cars, 45 and 226, were on the tra. tk, near Canal atreet; before these could be removed tra. W. near Canal attest; before these could be removed two heavily-loaded cars, belonging to the same company, came down the road at a high rate of speed. The brakes of these cars being out of order they could not be che ched in time to present a collision. All the driver of the most forward of the advancing car could to was to ramove his borses and himself 'turn danger. This he succeeded in doing but his car strick those in front of it with such force that it completely broke it up, builde greatly injuring the one on the great immediately in front of it, to which were attached two borses. The capacitation was so great as to throw the brokes down, driving the car over one.

which was instantly killed, while its mate was so sy-verely hort that it was thought an act of humanity to put it out of misery by killing it. Fortunately no ac of the employée on the road were injured.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day. Sun sets 5 37 | High water...eve 4 00

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16, 1868.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Denmark (Br), Thomson, Liverpool Jan 29, via Queenstown 31st, with index and 226 passengers, to National Steamship Co. Feb 13, lat 43 25, lon 59 34, awa a wessel on fire; bore down to her, which proved to be a vessel of from 500 to 1000 tona, passed close alongside, but observing no person or boats about, proceeded on our course. The D experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage. Feb 12, lat 43 48, lon 53 44, passed a bark rigged French steamer bound £ (the Ville de Paris).

Steamship William Penn (Br), Blillinge, hondon, Jan 25, and Haver 28th, with males and 295 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Experienced heavy westerly gales and head seas as lit the passage. Feb 7, lat 48 11, lon 34 60, nossed a silp rigged steamer, bound £: 10th, lat 46 10, lon 65 60, passed through immense fields of ice, apparently very compact; 11th, lat 46 17, lon 51, passed a four masted steamer, bound £: 24 M, came up with a large vessel, palitted black, half ellipth steer, fields bead, apparently about 90 tons burning to the water's edge; sent up roctets, lowered a boat and could be the crew some time, as the fire was visible 70 miles; the sea was smooth, and Sable Island distant about 94 miles.

Steamship Deutschland (Brom), Wessels Bromen Feb 3, and Southampton 5th, with miles and 367 passengers, to Oelitchs & Co. Has experienced strong wasterly winds and rough sea the entire passage. Feb 13, from 9 AM till 6 FM, was in a large field of fee.

Steamship Santiago de Copta, Smith, Asplawall, Feb 7, with mides and passengers, to North American Steamship Co. Has had strong winds the entire passage. Feb 13, lat 311, lon 74 20, passed orig Anna Dale, of Hoston, steering SW: 15th, lat 35 30, spoke bark Sarah B Hale, from Cardenas for New York; same day, passed aborig showing a white signal with a black star in the centre. Died on board Feb 12, Lawrence Farrell, sailor; Feb 14, first Harriel B Thompson, the wife of Henry W Thompson, died on board Steamship Otton Barros, Morton, Savannah, with mides an

A Low 2 Hos. Passed Anjier Nov. 3, Cape of cood Hope Hope Jan 3, crossed the Equator 27th, in Ion 30 27. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Jan 25, 181 30 4 5, lon 31 27 W, spoke ship Boo co, from Manila for Boston, 38 days out: Yeb 6, lat 23 54, lon 64 39, passed a vessel bottom up, painted black, of about 170 or 280 tons, could not get her name.

Ship Bolenti Br), Nixon, Foochow, Rov 23, with teas, to Care 2 Co. Passed Anjier Dec 1, Cape of Good Hope Dec 25, 81 Helen dan 12, crossed W, moke ship Zodie, from Shangle for London: 24th, lat 1 56 N, lon 28 22 W, ship Chember from Arica Roads for —

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool, Dec 27, with midse, to Spofford, Tilesten & Co. Has had ageoniumation of westerly gales the cutire passage. Jan 27, lat 45 69 N, lon 28 58 W, spoke Br bark Craig Downing, from London for Halifar, NS, with government stores, with loss of fore and man topmast, foremast head and main yard, hull apparently in good condition; was trying to reach one of the Western Islands; wanted no assistance.

Ship Edith, Childs, Liverpool, Jan 1, with mdae, to Chas Carow, Jan 16, had a hurricane from 35W, which lasted 6 hours with great violence, in which lost sails and received other damage; barometer during the gale stood 28 13. Took a pilot from boat isaac Webb, No 8, Feb 14, 20 miles 8 by B. of Nantucket Lightship.

Ship Republik (Brem), Fortmann, London, 6 days, in ballast, to Unkhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks and two boats. Bark Leanor (87), Rosewarde, Newport, 26 days, with raitroad iron, to order. Land the southern passage and bad fine weather.

Bark Marie (Brem), Meyer, Bremen, 8t days, with raitroad iron, to order. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks and two boats. Bark Laura (Norw), Simonson, Newport, 26 days, with raitroad iron, to order. Had heavy westerly gales the entire fassage for a duline Morton, from Rio Girandé for New York, I'l days out; Feb 13, lat 36 58 N, lon 74 3

BELOW.

SAILED.
Signaturalities Matanzas Charleston.

Wind at sunset calm.

Disasters in the Bahamus. We have received from our correspondent the following list of wrecks and disasters in the Bahamas, with the names

of those versus seeking Nassau in distress from Jan 6 to Feb 8.—

Jan 10.—Brig Liberty, Devereux, from Pernandina for Cardenas, with bumber; was ashore on Bank; took assistance from wreckers, who took off part cargo and got vessel off, reloaded and proceeded, master giving draft on owners, the state of the seed of th

until leak is out of water, caulk, reload and proceed.

Marine Disasters.

Sur Tonawann, Julius, at Liverpool from Philadelphia, reports:—On the 20th till, when in lat 44, long 40, the ship reports:—On the 20th till, when in lat 44, long 40, the ship running in a beary gaie from the west, under close resided upper and lower form and mann topsails, rected foresail and forcuppinast supsail, like wind shifted in a most violent aquall to 5W and blew a hurricane. It broke the upper and lower foreingalityrade short off in the sings and blew away at sails that were set except the upper manutopails. The three topgaliantsails, which had been well furfed during the foreingon, beer out of the gastella and any quantity of running gear. It broke the trues and in on the maintoppallant yerd. It shows the trues and in on the maintoppallant yerd. It shows the trues and in the base away the bulwarks and gave the ship a true in the state of the rope. One sailor, John Wenford, fell from the foreyard on to the deck and dislocated his wrist and was otherwise severely hurt. The first mate and one other sessions but their legs severely, but they are convalenced.

Sur Harmor Europe, at Roston from Calcutts, has half of the research and the converse attention them.

one other seaman hurt their legs severely, but they are convalescent.

Sur Harmor Enviso, at Roston from Calcutts, has half of her crew down with accurvey, six of them being in a dangerous condition have been sont to the bospital ship. haperienced heavy weather on the coust; lost sails, &c., and owing to the sickness of the erew she was obliged to obtain help from a home not the steams of the erew she was obliged to obtain help from a summan, when thirty miles from dape Cod, to assat in getting the vessed into port.

Bank Jeyro Capit William Condron, from St Vincent for Brunawick, its, went ashore 9th inst on Osanbaw. The capitaln of the vessel came up on the steamer Cool on Monday ught seeking assuance. We called upon him requesting from him the particulars in regard to the matter, but the refused to give any information in connection with the dwaler. We learned subsequently that the vessel was lying lande Doboy when passed by the steamer Cool on Monday. We trust she may be released from perit, although the present condition of the weather no available assistance can be reindered.—Savannah News, Feb 12, The Tinto is reported as having arrived at Darten, Ga, previous to loth lost.

Bain Eseravas, from Biavana for Boston, put into

is reported as naving arrived at Daried, its, previous to foliminat.

Baso Berarava, from Havana for Boston, put into Giarleston 10th inst leasy?

Some One Ferrow, Jones, from Ogeschee, Ga, for Charleston, having about 2000 businels of rough rice on sound, was compelled by stress of weather to archor near Morre lethand beach 10th mat. The weather continuing bad the assistance of its steamer Christians was procured to tow her to town, but on proceeding to her Wednesday morning also was discovered to have dragged assore on Folly trousers, and was going to pieces, both vision and cargo being a total lost. The rice was consigued to Mears. W C See a Co, of Charleston. The schooner was the property of fit Thomas Young.

Some Carrow, Hatch, from New Orleans for New York, put into Charleston in the inst disablid.

Contavan, Feb. 1—The Adols, Scaltrook, from Unita-

put into Charleston is in inst disabled.

Contavas, Feb 1—The Robs, Seabrook, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, which was aground on Custander delphia for Hightening and has proposed to her destination.

Darrooten, Feb 1—The Wapella bark (previously responsed), on shore air miles northward of this piace, broke in with the gale this morning, and her hall and cargo air accorn along the const for miles. None of the hodges of her new have yet been found.

her crew have yet been found.

Liverroot. Pab 2-The Olivia. Liewellyn, from Poisscois, arrived here, rapores that on Jan 2, in lat 38 N, lon 36
W, she shipped a heavy are and had implous carried away,
and bin warks and topmass stonash boom amashed on the
yard. On Jan 16, in lat 45 N, lon 38 W, she experienced a
ray; severe gale from WNW. Sounded pumps and found 5
ion 8 inches where, and vessels ettling down (as. On 20th
square connected pumps and found 10 feet 8 inches, the pumps
constantly going.

M. Matter Pab 3. The American

MI MERIES, Feb 2.—The American back Edwin, from Port Talbut for notion, had to slip from her anchors yesterday, and was towed mon the flats by Swansea tog. Miscolinneous.
Us ice in Holl Gate and above still remains very thick

The last few warm days has not effected the liariest river.

Persaus cross every day without any danger.

We are indebted to the obliging purser of the fareauship Jas Adaer, from Charleston, for papers to advance of the Purser ABrown, Jr, of steamship Gen Barnes, from Sa-

rannah has our thanks for favors. Whalemen. At Faval OctV5, bark Angreen Birks, Hambler, Westport, oil not reported.

Shap Thos Mic. Saon, Jernegau, of NR, was at Honolain, Shap Thos Mic. Saon, Jernegau, of NR, was at Honolain, Shap Thos Mic. See a transfer the first officer (Capit Tengga truncations ashore). Seeing due tont took a sport phale which made 50 bbls. Had was tore, and the new views in the water 3 hours. Soon wise book amper renall ap. XIII wade which made 22 both as and

had another post stove. Teok 117 bbis sp on the cruise—476 sp. 1800 wh all told 25% meaths ont.

Bark Elica Morrison, Luce, of NB, was at Paits Jan R, with 200 bbis sp oil.

Ship Malay, Dudler, from Bangkok for Ningpo, Nov 29, lat 1 S, lon 108 E.
Ship New World, Champion, from New York for London.
Jac 25, lat 40, lon 65.
Ship Deur Jules, from Bordeaux for San Francisco, Dec 51, lat 2 S, lon 25 W.
Ship Onward, Hewitt, from Mobile for Liverpeol, Jan 31, lat 43, lon 53.
Ship North American, Mitchell, from Liverpeol, Jan 31, dec., Jan 3 Jan 3 Lat 3 Lat 3 Lat 3 Lat 5 L ha 42, lon 52.

Ship North American, Mitchell, from Liverpool Dec 18 for Aden, Jan 9, lat 32 N, lon 18 W.

Bark Pursuit, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, Jan 19, lat 22 55 N, lon 48 12;

Bark 1,0n (Swed), from Marseilles for New York, Jan 17, lat 35 72, lon 23 10.

Bark Ada Carter, from for New Orleans. Feb 15, lat 40 30, ton 70 (by pilot boat Wm H Aspinwall, No 21).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWEFF, Jan 31—Arrived, Scottiah Queen, Esdale, Philadelphia: Idelique, Durkee, and Grpheus, Wessels, Myork, Feb 2, Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, Philadelphia.

BEMERITOR, Feb 3—Put into the roads, schr Eva († Edith) of Nyork, from Havre for Cardiff.

BERNEN, Jan 31—Arrived, Freihandel, Hagesheimer, Nyork. Bayara, Jan 31-Arrives,
Nork,
Bondaur, Jan Salled from Royan 30th, Delphin, Norherg, Nyork; 31st, Argonante, Gorphe, San Francisco 30th,
vier hadeleine, Desbats, 40.
Bayarar, Ed. Dec 19-Arrived, Aid. Pillabury, Bostos
(and left 25th for Cazamarce); Eleanor Miller, Gore, Nyork
(and left Jan 1 for Gores).
Burnos Ayriss, Dec 14-Arrived, Sagadahoc, Cariton, Antewerp; Maris Scammel, Hjünstrom, Beaton; 16th, Exchange,
Churchili, Shoot Harbor. Werp; Maria Scammel, Hjimstrom, Beston; 16th, Exchange, Churchill, Sheet Harbor, Inport Dec 21. loading, Union, Armaud, for NYerk; Ploran, Laprelle, do; H A Stephenson, knowles, do; Jessie, Grant, do.

Bahita, Jan 16—In port Mary (Old), for NYork, ldg.
Capiz, Jan 39—arrived, Evelyn, Jenkins, NYork, Dxat, Feb 3—Arrived, Merrir England, Shields, for NYort (and anothered).

Passed by 2d, Bessie North, Toye, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam.

Dardankin.us. Jan 16—Passed by. Rebecca, Rittgard, from Taganrod for Boston.

Denograist, Feb 1—Off. Clara, Probat, from Baltimore for Brennen. Tagaurod for Boston.

Dunkenists, Feb 1—Off, Clara, Probat, from Baltimore for Bremen.

Genkarras, Jac 24—Arrived, Eugenic, Fletcher, Smyrua (and cleared for Boston.)

Cleared 224, Eagle, Wilkinson, NYork; 234, Minnie Gordon, Leslie, Trieste; 27th, Clara Morae, Geogory, Maisga.

Havas, Jan 31—Arrived Mary M somers, Somers, Mobile; Flora, M Huribut, Curtis, Savannah.

Bailed 31st. Rdith, Sturges, and Fannie, Clapp, Mobile.

Hambino, Jan—Arrived at Curhavan 31st, Sea Chef.

Hambino, Jan—Arrived at Curhavan 31st, Sea Chef.

Hattar, Feb. 5—Salled, brig Mary Allos, McDonald.

Kingston, Ja: schr Ida May, McPhenson, do: 8th, brig Rever, Byan, Trinidad; rchr Swan, Gray, Porte Rico; 10th, brigs Emily Jane. White, Porto Rico; Walchmate, Parker, Havana; chr Artic, Stanwood, Jamaica.

Lityrkroot, Feb 1—Arrived, Charger, Lester, San Francisco; Monteagle, Brewer, Butter, Cha leston; 26, Black Hawk, Crowoll, San Francisco; Monteagle, Brewer, Butter, Cha leston; 26, Black Hawk, Crown; Mountain Laurel, Flasber, and Vauguard, Milalan, do.

Cleared 1st, Emerald Isle, Gillespie, Nobile: Atlantic, Weymouth, Savannah; 3d, Monsoon, Chilton, and Neversink, Weeks, NOrleans; Gor Morton, Horton, NYerk.

Ent out 1st, California, Rarber, for Boston; J H Stetson, Stetson, NOrleans; 3d, Maudaile, Gale, Nellie May, Hitchings, and Joshus Loring, Loring, Norleans; Tonwanda, Julius, Philadelphia; Kats Darton, Ecoson, Bavannah; Loopon, Feb 3—Arr Bellona (1), Dixon, and Sir R Ped., Dixol, Stetson, Norleans; Onder on the court of the curry). Romaine.

Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile (entered Jan 27 fer Philadelhila).
LONDON, Feb 3—Arr Bellona (1), Dixon, and Sir R Feel,
Larrabee, NYork (and both ent out te return); Romaine,
Card, Phila; Herald, Gruchy, Baltimore.
Cleared 3d. Criterion, Sheldon, Roston (and sailed from
Gravesend 4th); 4th, Jessamine, Borlase, Mobile and New
Orleans.
Sailed from Gravesend 4th, Roomar, Griffin, NYork.
Larnons, Jan 25—Sailed, bark Fanny, Carrer, NYorkMonravids, Dec 15—Sailed, bark Fanny, Carrer, NYorkHith, brig Affred, Hithagaje, Haltimore.
Marssillas, Jan 30—Sailed, James McCarty, McCarty,
NOrleans.
Missixa, Jan 20—Arrived, Arosstock, Bryant, Oporto;
21st, Fanny, Turner, Girgonti; Merrimac, Blair, Cagliari;
22d, Speedwell, Fatten, Maiaga; Young Turk, Simil, Gilla.

Tailar. Tailar. Salied, Erecutive, Gorham, Teneriffe, Manacraz, PR, Feb 2—in port barks Garelle, Biack, for Nyar Sta. Golden Fleece (Br., Rhodes, wig. brig George, Perkins, for New Haven 19th; Anna, for Philadelphia 10 days; becoland, wig cargo: Kate Foster, from Machias, just, arr; schr Edward Lameyer, Bailey, from Newburygori, arr Jan 31, dig. Salied Jan 31, schr Occan Traveller, Boston; Feb 2, bru Sophie, do

Jan 31, dag.

sailed Jan 31, schr Ocean Traveller, Boston; Feb 2, Drug
Sophle, do.

Napies, Jan 24—Cleared, Emilia, Califano, NYork.

Napies, Jan 24—Cleared, Emilia, Califano, NYork.

Napies, Jan 24—Cleared, Emilia, Califano, NYork.

Nith loss of anchors and chains.

NASTES, Feb 1—Arrivot, Cornelle, Clairet, Charleston.

PERNAMBURO, Jan 9—Sailed, J A Woodhouse, Eddy.

Roll.

Pernamburo, Jan 9—Sailed, J A Woodhouse, Eddy. PERNAMBUCO, Jan 9-Sailed, J A Woodhouse, Eddy.
Bobis.
Poir Manon, Jan 17-Arrived, A P L, Landry, New York;
18th. Carmen, Gerodo, New Orleads.
Rio Jankiro, Dec 29-Arrived, Leopoldine France, Marce,
Nyork; Sist, Convoy, Evans, Richmond; Winifred, McLeed,
Balmore; Jan 6th, Gertrude, Carberry, St Helena.
Sailed Dec 28. Ann Wheaton, Freddle, Norleags; 30th,
Africa, Berry, Mobile; Elst, Essafette, Lankcusa. Nyork;
Jan 2, Leopoldine, Haestop, Galveston; th, Gertruda,
Doane, Beilze; 5th, Hebe, Le Brun, Sandy Hoos; 6th,
Asrie, Von Ernster, Nyork.
Cleared Jan 7-Johanne, Delaw, Delaware Breakwater.
Niessa, Lacon, Jan 10-Arrived, Warren Hailedt, Caulfielo, Bathurst.
Talkacona, Jan 29-Arrived, Maria, Sisa, Charloston.
Tuinsys, Jan 28-Arrived, Union, Ganwajen, Nyerk; 28th.
Continental, Laird, do; Harvest Moon Bartlett, Philadelphia; 30th, Telekt, Lettis, Nyork.

Continental, Laird, do; Harvest Moon Barliett, Philadelphia; 30th, Teleki, Lettis, Nyork.

BOSTON, Peb 18, AM—Cleared, bark Lepanto (new, 478-74 100ths tons, of Boston), syraons, New Orieans; sche George & Albert, Mobtond, Wilmington, AC.

Salied—Brig Win Mason.

16th—Arrived, stemmer George Appold, Baltimore; barks Dorchester, Measins; American Lloyds, Buenos Ayres, Almira Coombs, Mobile; brig J McIntyre, Baltimore; sche Ha Hunt, savannals.

CHARLISTON, Fold 12—Arrived, ship Calcutta, Mores (not Chase), and the commisting Champion. Nyork; brig Estafort, Havana for Boston, leaking; schre Chiloe, Batch, Notesans for Nyork, in distress; R. Bullwinkle, Rockland, Salied, steamers Miami and Patapson for Nyork; bark a McNeili for Liverpoi; schr N A Clark for Boston; Abbey Dunu, and Lally for Nyork.

DARLEN, GA, Peb 10—Arrived this week, barks Tinto (Br), Williams, to proceed to Brinswick; Susquehama (Br), Union and Soboy, and schr Mary B harris to load at mill. In port, ship Howard, Roberts loading at mill; bark orion, Weiss, to ding at Doboy; orig George, waiting; schre ida May, Drisco, loading at mill; C it kelley, Reed, loading at Doboy; Claariotte Fish, Strong, loading at mill, and Henry G Fay, Prescot, to load molasses.

FOUT/RESS MONEOUS, Feb 16—The pilot boat Maryland reports:—Passed up, bark Serene, from Falermo; brig Alfred, from Montevidee, for Battmore.

Arrived—Summer Hatterss, trom New York, for itlehomod.

Arrived—Steamer Hatteras, from New York, for Richmood.
Salied—Steamers Albumarie and Prometheus, from New York.
FALL RIVER, Feb 14—Arrived, brig John Brightman, Gray, Mobile.
HOLMES HOLE, Feb 14, PM—Salied, sohr Adolta (Br.).
15th. AM—Arrived, brig J Mcintyre, Haskell, Bail imore for Boston and salied); sohr Chas E Meady, Boston for Bailinger.
Salied—Schr Sprav (Br.). New Redford for repairs.
NEW FORT, Feb 15, PM—Arrived, schrs John R Walson, Stokes, New Bedford for Niorz, Norwester, Foster, Fortine B, N. F., via Cioucester for do.
14th—Arrived, brig John McIntyre, Haskell, Bailmore for Boston.

14th—Arrived, orig John Molniyre, Haskell, Baltimore for Sailed—Schrs Gen Grant, Reed (from Portland), Alexandria; A M Gould (from do), Sicorgetown, DC; R S Awwcomb, Hiegins (from Providence), Noriols; Eunice P Newcomb, In port schrs Robbie W Dillion Somers, from Philiadelphia for Dighton; Bonns Anna, Chase, for Cuba, ready; Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Providence for Elizabethport; Hiswards, Howard, do for Baltimore; E Arcularius, Gregory, do for do; Dr. g., Clark, Boston for Washington; M R Carlisie, Potter, for Elizabethport, Honsey, Savannah for Boston, PHILADELPHIA, Feb 15, AM—Cleared, steamer Huater, Rogers, Frovidance.

Hussey, Savannah for Boston.
PHILADEL/PHIA, Feb 15, AM—Cleared, steamer Huster, Rogers, Providence.
Arrived at Clusters, schr J M Flanagan, Shaw, from Cardenas.
Lawrs, Del. Feb 14, 6 PM—The following were at the Breakwater last evening:—Barka Concordia, from Grimbey, Thos Daliett, from Ris Jameiro, brigs Dagmar, from Mesaina; Nellie Nowe, from doi, Harry Stewart, from Hosaina; Nellie Nowe, from doi, Harry Stewart, from Falermer, Flying Seud, from Ris Jameiro, Saria Wheeler, from Gardenas; R S Hassell, from doi, J Lincoln, form Haven, et al. C Brooks, from Matsanas; W J Lincoln, form Havan, etc. R S Hassell, from doi, J Lincoln, form Havan, and Hussell, Garden Harry, from Havan, and Garden Harry, from Havan, Garden Harry, from Ha

Sailed—Brigs Model, Mary E Thompson, Sonre Maracalco, Alice C For. 16th—Arrived, steamship Nova Scotlan (Br), Aird, Liver-301. Sailed.—Steamship Hibernian (Br.), Brown, Liverpool. PROVIDENCE, Feb 14.—Satied, solars Francis & toring fart, Tangier, Va. Lewis C Benton, Harding, Norfolk; I Warren, Warren, Baltimore; Arthur Burton, Frobeck

to (or Portland).
SAVANNAII, Feb II.—Arrived, barks Jessie, Swansea,
Orona (Br.), Day, Hedouda Island; Nettle Metryman, Rel-Orona (Br), Day, Redonda Island; Nettie Merrym lins, Havre. Cleared—Schr Seguin, Call, Boston. 16th—Arrives, steamship If Livingston, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY ORTAINED IN Ner York and States, where describes, drunkenness, sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until corce chiained Advice free.

M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street. A BSOLUTE LEGAL DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW York; also from States where non-support, drunkenness or descripton is sufficient cause. Terms fair. Advice free. FREDERICK I. KING, Counseller at Law, 200 Breakway.

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A. State Lettery:—A. State Let

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WHOLESTLE RUYERS FISH EXOCUTATION OF WHICH AND THE OWN WHICH AND THE OWN WHICH AND THE OWN WHEN THE OWN WELL AND THE OWN AND THE OW With the not stock took the standard stock to be stock to be a stock to 180 C. Washington Acres.